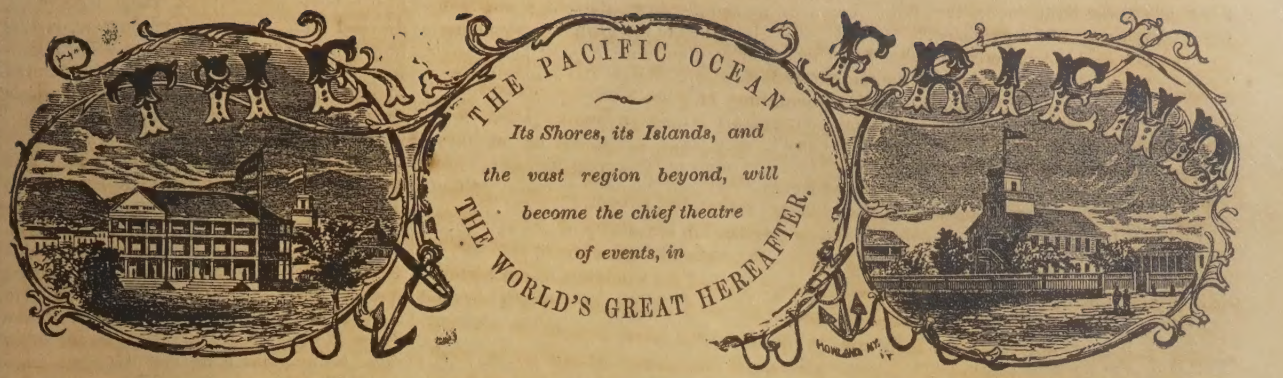
THE PACIFIC OCEAN
Its Shores, its Islands, and
the vast region beyond, will
become the chief theatre
of events, in
THE WORLD'S GREAT HEREAFTER.

New Series, No. 2, Vol. 30.} HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1881. {Old Series, Vol. 38.

# THE FRIEND.

FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

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## Oahu College Endowment.

There is a strong feeling in many minds that something should be done for a more complete endowment of this institution. Read what a gentleman in Boston writes, who has recently donated several hundred dollars :

" I made some enquiries about the College of General Armstrong, from whom we had, a few days since, a visit and an address in behalf of his Indian pupils at Hampton. It seems to me that there will never be a better time than the present for an effort to raise funds at the Islands. These are the views of General Armstrong, who has had a large and successful experience as to the best methods and seasons for raising funds for his Hampton Institute, in which there is now invested chiefly by his efforts, something like $200,000."

These gentlemen are united in the opinion that the Board of Trustees of Oahu College needs some younger members to occupy the places now filled by the older members. In other words, " younger blood is needed." In the Providence of God, this result is now being accomplished. The position made vacant by the retirement of the Honorable S. N. Castle is to be supplied by Mr. C. M. Cooke, and other changes are taking place. Mr. Castle's report, after so many years of faithful service, shows how carefully he has watched over the funds of the College. Not a dollar has ever been lost by unwise investment so far as the funds of the College at the islands are concerned. Mr. Cooke will have the full confidence of the public as Mr. Castle's successor. We call special attention to Mr. Castle's report when published in the local papers.

We hope soon to witness an energetic movement on the part of the graduates of the College and friends of the Institution towards a noble and generous endowment. The project for a new Professor-ship of Natural Science, as indicated in Dr. Hyde's proposition at the late meeting of the Trustees, is upon the right line of action. More upon this subject at a future time.

## More Readers than Subscribers.

All newspaper publishers may perhaps make this assertion, but we feel confident this is true of the FRIEND. Will not some of those constant readers of the FRIEND send us a year's subscription, or a few dollars in the way of *a donation*, for we publish at least three hundred copies which are distributed each month *gratuitously*.

## The Week of Prayer

Was observed in Honolulu, by a union of the Fort-street and Bethel Churches. The meetings were uncommonly well attended. The religious interest was so encouragingly manifest, that these meetings have been protracted throughout the third week of the month. Many Christians have been awakened and some others, it is confidently hoped, have commenced in good earnest, a religious life. Not a few strangers have been induced to visit the sanctuary and place of prayer, who were not wont to frequent the house of God.

☞ Subscribers for the FRIEND in the United States can remit the amount of their subscriptions in United States Post Office Stamps, or in Greenbacks.

☞ Subscribers changing their places of residence will please notify the Editor if they desire their Post Office address changed.

## RAMBLES IN THE OLD WORLD—No. 49

### POTSDAM AND ITS PALACES.

A few months since, I think I could have written you some pages in reference to Potsdam and its historic treasures with a confidence, which now at this later day, I feel is, in a large degree, wanting. Not that this country-home of the Prussian monarchs seems less interesting, less suggestive to me after repeated visits than it did when I visited it for the first time, but rather that it has taken on such fine and full proportions; has, to me, with my somewhat larger and more accurate knowledge of its Past, become almost another world, that I shrink with more modesty from entering upon such a comprehensive and far-reaching subject in the necessarily cramped limits of a letter. It strikes me that great richness of material may be a hindrance rather than an aid to the traveler in the writing of letters. The more the vista of the past opens before him, the clearer his vision becomes in detecting the footprints of other generations, along the paths and thoroughfares, where he still walks with the living, the greater becomes the difficulty of picturing scenes which once attracted him by some exterior beauty or charm. And yet with this widening of the horizon, with this addition of new and picturesque figures to the historic landscape, there comes a desire to share with others something of the pleasure which their discovery has brought him, notwithstanding. he feels how great is his inability to put them fully and fittingly before others.

I can truly say that few places which I have been privileged to visit since being in the " Old World " have interested me more than Potsdam, and for the student and traveller to pass it by, would be to leave some of the most interesting pages of European history *unread*. For history is not alone from books and the printed page, but from the scenes where the great actors in the tragedy and comedy of human-life played tneir respective parts.

The town lies something like fifteen or twenty miles from Berlin, easily reached in a short time by rail, not too far away to be the object of an afternoon's drive and an attraction for a pedestrian who would enjoy the miles of forest, stretching away tween Potsdam and the suburbs of the capi-

tal. Carlyle calls the region where the Kings of Prussia built themselves huge and royal dwellings, "Amphibious!" And I do not know that the adjective is wholly inapplicable. Just about this point the river Havel widens and broadens into little lakes and bays, sends out watery arms embracing the low-lying hills, wages war with the sandy flats, till they compromise by forming a reedy marsh, so that to tell where the land ends and the water begins, would be at times far from easy. It required all the energy and ambition of the Great Elector to take such a place in hand, and the taste and industry of his successors to carry on the work thus begun, to make from these "wild-lands," a little earthly Paradise. There is Potsdam, the garrison town, plain, excessively prim and proper, with great casernes; companies of soldiers, poorly paved streets, quiet houses, with a "Rip Van Wynkle" like stillness and hush enveloping them, which in long winter evenings becomes painfully oppressive. And then there is royal, beautiful Potsdam, a home for Kings, a joy and inspiration for all. It is a city of Palaces, separated by splendid parks and gardens, abounding in architectural and artistic surprises, a place where nature and art have joined their forces, expressing their desire for harmony and peace in vine-wreathed statues, and columns, in the welcome which the murmuring, bird-filled primeval forest has given to the massive edifices of stone and marble which successive monarchs here have reared. You leave the great city of Berlin with its noise, its never-ending bustle, its brilliant life and ceaseless activity, and in a few moments can be in this new world, deep buried in the heart of quiet wood-lands, now thrilled with the delicious surprise, which comes with the unexpected out-look through openings in drooping, leafy branches, on some fair and softly tinted landscape; now walking in the midst of thronging memories through the still corridors and stately halls and marble galleries, of palaces, whose founders have long since departed; or at evening watch from the almost glassy surface of some lake or widening rivercourse, which lies about you, the glory of the parting day. Long reaches of pines and oaks stand in out-line against the warm back-ground of the evening sky; on the far horizon rise mirage-like the domes, the spires, the towers of the distant town; from some wooded height or nearer point upon the curving border of the lake, stands revealed some palace or turreted castle, white sails rise from a passing boat, lazily drifting through the shadows of the purple twilight; voices break upon the evening's hush, and then as quickly die away; the night air comes fresh and sweet from the low-lands; stars gleam here and there in the fading skies, then these re-appear, asserting their "right" as sleepless watchers of the sleeping earth.

A "day in Potsdam" is one of the regulation duties of the tourist in this part of Germany, and very faithfully many of them perform their duty. But necessary as this is when one's time is limited, it is hardly the way to enjoy this interesting bit of country. But here at last our conductor shouts, Potsdam, the real, actual Potsdam. Letting the crowd go by who have something more earnest in life than to wander through tombs and palaces, we saunter down the old stone bridge which brings us to the town. A palace meets us at our very entrance, a great bulky affair, still fast asleep, though the summer sun is mounting into the heavens, and the sun of our century is quite beyond its zenith. Some day it may wake again, but at present it gives no signs of returning life, and a few lackeys and guides and watchful soldiers keep guard over it. You are led through long rooms, full of fading curtains and tapestries, the walls adorned with old pictures.

Out through the windows you catch glimpses of the great parade ground, and beyond that some great stone-sculpture, some triumphant Neptune out-riding the waves. Here, in this town palace, it was that one of the Prussian Kings, the father of Frederick the Great, used to hold what was called his "Tobacco Parliament" an odd sort of an affair, which I imagine would be considered rather unkingly in our day. This was the same king, you know, who had such a passion for having an army of giants. He ransacked Europe for them. They show you still in this old palace on the Havel, the apparatus, with which he used to measure them. He paid out millions of dollars for this purpose. For an Irish giant something like nine thousand dollars was expended.

In the country itself every expedient was resorted to, to secure fitting subjects in right time, even infants in the cradle who gave promise of growing tall, received the famous red cravat, and their parents the bounty. There were village schools, in which all the boys wore that cravat and were afterwards obliged to enter the service. The infantry regiment of blue grenadiers, called the "King's Own," was the finest at that time in Europe. It lay in garrison at Potsdam, and was personally commanded by the king, who had appointed himself its colonel. It consisted of three battalions of eight hundred men each, on the whole nearly three thousand natives of all the countries of Europe, except France, whose citizens were, on principle, excluded, unless they measured upward of six feet, which the King was not able to resist. Frederick the Great lived also at this Town Palace, and there are many reminders of him here. Here, too, lived Frederick William the III. and his most beautiful wife, Queen Louisa, that rare and perfect character in German history, whose name is still so tenderly revered in this land.

Coming out of the Palace, you are met by all manner of elaborate buildings, in which large sums of money must have been expended. Just a little further on is the *Garrison Church*, which is especially interesting to us, as containing

THE TOMB OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

While I have gone to search for the castellian, you can stand in the shadow of the church and listen to the chimes pealing down from the old tower. My search has been profitable; it has taken me down a leafy, shadowy street, over an old bridge with stone carvings, past country gardens, where great full-hearted roses drink in the sunshine. But here we are in the church at last. Nothing striking here but old battle-flags, captured in 1813, 1815, and 1870-71, important epochs in German history. Very peaceful do they look here, drooped and festooned in clusters, in this house of peace and worship. What a contrast this Sabbath-like stillness and the roar and rattle of fierce battle-fields, where they have floated over the dead and dying! The castellian opens a little grated door in the rear of the elaborate marble pulpit, and through the flickering light, we see what is to me, a strangely impressive spot. Nothing could be more severely simple and plain. It is a stone cell or recess, lighted when a visitor comes. There is not in the remotest way anything to suggest ornament. On one side of the crypt lie the remains of the father of Frederick the Great, on the other those of the great King and General himself. The gloom, the stillness, the utter plainness of the place renders it singularly impressive As you stand by the side of the plain black coffin where Napoleon stood in 1806, you feel something of that respect and reverence which this great conqueror is said to have felt in the presence of this eloquent reminder of the great departed. No stranger character does history offer than that of the great Frederick, so great in his greatness, yet uniting such human weaknesses thereto. Of him Carlyle speaks as the "Last of the Kings," and to him Jean Paul pays this noble tribute: "*It is easier to be a great than an honest King; he was both.*"

BABELSBURG, THE COUNTRY PALACE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

To endeavor to keep anything like historical order in our rambles in Potsdam, might prove wearisome to you. It may be pleasant to notice different points here and there in passing. To reach Babelsburg we have a long, delightful drive, through charmingly wooded roads, past country villas and blossoming gardens. The flash of a red-coated soldier, here and there, gives color and life to the streets. We have wide sweeps of silver water to pass; a bridge spans here the Havel. We wind in and out through charming roads, from which we have glimpses of smoothly shorn lawns, ivy-wreathed trees, ornamental groupings of shrubs and flowers. Here is the palace of Prince Charles, the brother of the Emperor, before which a fountain throws its splendid jets into the sunshine. Farther on is the country seat of Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the Emperor. This was once inhabited by the Great Elector. Over one of the gateways stands his bust, under a canopy of leafy boughs. There is a delightful freshness, an exquisite neatness, a sort of inviting "comfortableness" about Babelsburg that renders it very attractive. The Emperor has lately been spending a few days here, but now that he is away again, there is admittance. The castle is far more modern than most of the royal residences in Potsdam, having been built by the present Emperor, as Prince, in 1835. It is most delightfully situated, commanding a wide and extensive view. I find some one has been before me here, and so well has he described this summer house of the good Emperor, that I could not do better than to send you something from his description. "A broad, well-kept walk leads, by fine trees, green lawns and leafy shrubs, to the

castle, which is built in plain Gothic style, and presents the aspect, not so much of the palace of a mighty Emperor, as of the country seat of a wealthy nobleman. Through a long, narrow archway in the basement, closed by an iron gate, we enter the hall, decorated with emblems and trophies of the chase, whence a narrow passage conducts to the private apartments of the Emperor. Here pictures, statues and books all display the artistic taste and refined mind of their owner, who, as daughter of the Grand Duke, Karl August of Saxe-Weimar, the patron of Germany's most celebrated poets, enjoyed in her youth Goethe's instruction and ennobling friendship. Adjoining her Majesty's rooms are those of the Grand-Duchess of Baden, her only daughter, who is devotedly attached to her parents. Continuing our way through the lofty dining hall, we ascend by a winding staircase to the apartments of his Majesty, and of the Crown-Prince and Princess on the first floor. It was a delicate attention on the Emperor's part, to have the rooms of his daughter-in-law decorated with damask curtains and coverings of Scotch tartan, in exact imitation of the apartments formerly occupied by her at Windsor. Noticeable among the plain furniture in her Imperial Highness's room, adorned with her own sketches of English and Scotch scenery, is a chair, skillfully made, and presented to her by her husband. Every Prince of the Hohenzollern line is bound, by the custom of his house, to have some handicraft, and the Crown-Prince selected that of a joiner. His Majesty's apartments, separated from those of his son by a narrow passage, forming an inner balcony of the dining hall, consist merely of a room, conserving the combined purposes of drawing room and study, and a comparatively small bedroom. The furniture, entirely unaltered since he took possession of the castle, is of light, uncarved ash, and, in conjunction with the bright color of the walls, hung with engravings and photographs, produces a genial home-like impression, enhanced by the partially carpeted parquet floor The small iron bedstead, with its hard mattress, horse-hair pillows, and woolen quilt, suggestive of camp, rather than royal life, is placed sideways along the wall. The chief ornaments of the bedroom are a copy of Rauch's famous statue of Queen Louisa, the Emperor's mother, a finely moulded bust of the Empress, executed by the Crown-Princess, alike an adept with the chisel and the brush; the portrait of the Crown-Prince in camp dress, taken before the war of 1866; a picture of the late Czar Nicolas, the Emperor's brother-in-law, almost idolized by him. The other paintings depict episodes of manœuvres and important events of the last wars. Two photographs of the famous attack of the King's own Grenadiers on the heights of Skalitz are inscribed with marginal notes by his Majesty. In his small, fine handwriting the monarch has marked with a cross the names of those officers who sacrificed their lives in the service of their King and Fatherland. In the drawing-room there are windows on both sides. Between a long sofa, which is generally covered with books or papers, and a table round which the Cabinet Council assemble, stands a plain arm-chair, with a stiff, high back, that does duty on state occasions as the Imperial throne.

The room commands a magnificent view of the Bridge, and Lake of Glienicke, where a miniature frigate, a present from Queen Victoria, lies at anchor. Here, as elsewhere, there are many objects which serve as souvenirs of the pleasant time spent by the Kaiser in England. In the hall of the castle is a large porter's chair, also a gift from the English sovereign, which by some mechanical contrivance can be arranged to form a bed for the watchman. In the Empress's boudoir there is a painting in oil of the Duke of Connaught, as a baby, whose God-father the Emperor is. Conspicuous among the engravings in the Emperor's apartments are some portraits of English ladies. The Duchess of Sagan, the beautiful "Dorothea of Courland," who, at the Congress of Vienna, bewitched all hearts; Fanny Elsler, the famous *danseuse*, the last friend of the unhappy King of Rome, afterwards Duke of Reichstadt, who at his side endeavored to while away the bitter hours of exile, have also found a place in his Majesty's collection. The various nicknacks on his *secretaire* are, for the most part, relics of the battlefield. The book-shelves contain a small but select library, including the chief classical authors of German literature, and many leading works on military subjects. A few small volumes are composed of the pamphlets and articles anonymously published by the Emperor before and at the time of the reorganization of the Prussian army. Among the many interesting objects lying about the room are a small picture cut from a child's play-book, colored by the Crown-Prince as his first Christmas present to his father, and a mat lined with blue calico, crocheted by the Grand Duchess of Baden." These simple details may perhaps give you something of an idea of the *home-like* appearance of the interior of the castle. It is a place, however, rather to be enjoyed than written up. The last time I was there was a brilliant summer morning. The Emperor was expected from the city in a few days, coming home for rest and recreation before going on to Liplitz. Everything was in a perfect state to receive him. From every window and open door one could look out upon splendid groupings of flowers in bloom. Fountains glittered in the sunshine. Beautiful oil paintings glowed upon the walls. The whole place seemed filled with a joyous brightness, and the park, with its beautiful groves of trees, its smooth and exquisite English-like lawn, sloping down to the water's edge, was a pleasant thing for city eyes to look upon. I think that all this must have been the best sort of cure for the Kaiser, for he seems to have grown better and stronger with his recent stay here.

"SANS SOUCI."

Few palaces in Europe are more famous than that of "Sans Souci." Not indeed a palace at all; rather a delightful summer-house, crowning the summit of a bit of rising ground which descends in beautiful terraces to the park below. This was the favorite residence of Frederick the Great, and, for a time, of Voltaire. If you come on a day when the fountains play in summer, it will seem to you like a suggestion of fairy-land. Here and there through the arching trees, you catch glimpses of the gleaming, glittering waters, rising like silver columns, and then, as if weary of their formal life and upward course, breaking away in riotous glee into tumultuous whirls and falls of glistening drops, dashing again into the basin below. A pure white marble equestrian statue of the Great Frederick stands at the foot of the terraces, before the great fountain. On all sides stretch spacious pleasure grounds and verdant trees. Stone statues of the sentimental mythologic type beam down upon you as you pass, just as they beamed on Frederick, on Voltaire, on all the velvet-coated, powder-perruqued, snuff-taking fine gentlemen of their period. And the terraces themselves! What grand verdant steps they are to the little palace above! In the summer they are filled with blooming orange trees that freight the air with their fragrance, making a little tropical world in this northern clime. Strange, gnarled, knotty old fellows are these orange-trees of a century of years, perhaps, in age. But the flowers which beautify their old age are fair and sweet, and delicate enough to satisfy the most critical. Now mount the terrace slowly, just fancy you are back in the days when the old orange-trees were young. Do not all the stories, novels, histories which you have read of "Sans Souci," seem now filled with a new life, now that you see where the *hero* lived and died? Here we are on the level before the palace. What a delightful view over the green sea at our feet! It is not at all strange that Frederick, who was forced for so many years to live in the presence of powder-smoke and gory battlefields, liked the beauty and quiet which envelope the place. You almost see the figure of the old general, with the cocked hat, antique coat, and cane in hand, sunning himself in the early morning sunshine. Here are the stones placed over the graves of his favorite dogs, their names being roughly scratched thereon. And here he would liked to have been buried, on this sunny upland, but instead they took the aged body to the little dark crypt in the church, where the battle-flags keep watch and ward. But *that* matters very little now. May we *hope* that after all the battles, and the long march of life, he has gone where he can peacefully rest "Sans Souci."

The guide leads us through room after room, so quiet now, where the sunbeams slant through the windows and glass doors over the fading furniture. What a different place it was in the old days! What brilliant dinners those were then! There is almost an echo of Voltaire's sarcastic laugh in the corridors, and there, just around the statue to the left passes this scornful, brilliant friend of the King. No! one's fancies lead him so astray now and then, and what wonder? It is hard to tell what is real and what is not. You are shown the room where Frederick died. Even he, who had faced all Europe alone, who rose victorous above every obstacle, and when defeat and disaster threatened to crush him, fought out his way single-handed to victory, had at last to yield.

What a charming library—girt round with books, and with openings out to the

sunlit terrace. If they would only let me stay and enjoy it for days! Here Voltaire read, here Frederick read. It looks as if one of them might come in for a stray volume shortly. It was here, I think, that Napoleon sat in full uniform, saying to his officers, "Gentlemen, this place merits our respect," speaking of this same library and the palace. The room where Voltaire lived is a strange sort of a place, decorated with carved and painted apes and parrots. Frederick was fonder of a joke than Voltaire of taking one. But we must not stay longer here, interesting as it is. I hope some day we can come back to "Sans Souci." It is a spot which I enjoy visiting, and if I could have my way, would keep you here long. But in closing, I must speak rapidly of a few

REMAINING POINTS OF INTEREST.

Just beyond "Sans Souci" lies the famous "Wind Mill," of which perhaps you have often read in history, which Frederick, king though he was, was unable to buy of the sturdy-willed old miller. It is partially covered with ivy, and is a most picturesque object. Further on is the beautiful *Orangery*, with its plants and paintings. We are in a world of gardens, of fountains, of statues. They increase as we go forward. With a few words only can I speak of the great "New Palace," built by Frederick the Great, where we could spend hours wandering with delight. Down by the shore of one of the lakes, is the "Marble Palace." Far up the river lies the "Pfneninsel," with its interesting little castle, where the good and beautiful Queen Louisa loved to come in summer. How sweetly the nightingales still sing here! Then there is!—but enough for this time. So much remains to be seen; but another day we must come again.

FRANK WILLIAMS DAMON.

## Artesian Wells.

Scientific men must now admit that an Artesian Well may be bored and send up water on the Sandwich Islands. Three are now in successful operation in the vicinity of Honolulu. That of Mr. Marques, two hundred and four feet; Judge McCully's, three hundred and sixty-three feet; and that of Mr. Ward's, five hundred and seventeen feet deep.

The fortunate contractor, Mr. Pierce, has kindly furnished us the following memoranda. He is assisted by a most efficient assistant, Mr. F. Blanchard.

5 feet loom,
6 feet of black sand,
4 feet of white sand,
180 feet of hard coral,
4 inches of white clay,
15 feet of coral and shells,
9 feet of hard coral,
41 feet of yellow clay,
10 inches of hard coual,
109 feet of yellow clay,
3 feet of hard coral,
20 feet of soft coral,
57 feet of yellow clay,
25 feet of white clay,
25 feet of yellow clay,
4 feet of quick-sand,
4 feet of lava,
18 inches of hard gray rock,
30 feet of black rock with three hard places and plenty of water.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

HONOLULU, Sketches of Life, Political, and Religious, in the Hawaiian Islands, from 1828 to 1861, by Laura F. Judd. New York, A. D. F. Randolph & Co., 1881.

This book of Mrs. Judd enables the reader to catch a vivid and life-like view of scenes which were and are fast fading away, and which it is difficult for those to realize who are now arriving on the islands, where they hear "the sound of the church-going-bell and the deep-toned organ," and see church-spires rising above the foliage of our almost forest covered city, under whose dense shade neat villas and pleasant homes attract the visitor's gaze, and call forth his admiration. The stately Palace now going up is in marked contrast with the grass hut which then sheltered the Royal Family.

This book is just the volume which the future historian of the Hawaiian Islands will delight to read. The details here given form a part of Hawaiian history. Perhaps we have read the volume with a deeper interest, from the fact that our arrival in 1842 corresponded to the year when Dr. Judd took office and became so prominent an official in the affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom. We have always taken a deep interest in the early history of the American Mission to these Islands, and this volume opens up to view scenes and characters—Hawaiian and foreign—which must always prove intensely interesting and fascinating to the student of history and humanity.

We have heard the remark that the ladies attached to the American Mission on these Islands, were superior to those of the opposite sex! It may be so, and if so, we hope they will, like Mrs. Judd, write volumes equally spicy, racy, sketchy and piquant. There is a rumor that Mrs. Thurston's book is already in the printer's hands, and that Mrs. Armstrong's will first appear in the columns of the *Southern Workman*. We hope other volumes now in manuscript will ere long appear. Mrs. Judd styles her book "Honolulu." Now might we not have a series of similar volumes entitled. "Hilo," "Lahaina," "Wailuku," "Kauai," &c. We certainly could name other ladies on these Islands capable of writing "books that are books." Mrs. Stowe somewhere remarks, that there is "poetry enough lying loose about in the streets of cities and country villages, to fill volumes, and it only requires the pen of some gifted writer to describe the same." Perhaps the "gifted ones" reside in our island-homes, and ere long they will give to the world books of poetry and prose, which will render our Islands as famed as New England, Old England or any other land.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the *Southern Workman* for January has been received, containing Mrs. Armstrong's first article, relating to her home-life in America, voyage around Cape Horn and landing in Honolulu. It is exceedingly readable and entertaining.

## Post Office Reform Needed.

Upon good authority we state that a late mail brought *seventy letters*, forwarded by Mr. Hopper, of the New York Post Office. Had not this gentleman kindly paid the "short postage," every one of those letters would have been consigned to the "Dead Letter Box" in Washington—that grave o disappointment to so many anxiously looking for their letters! Now we maintain, that were the Sandwich Islands in the enjoyment of the "Postal Union," not one of these letters would have come marked "short postage." If the New York Postmaster sends seventy letters per month, and the San Francisco Postmaster an equal number, the sum total must score up rather high!

One of our correspondents thus writes: "Your note in the December number of the FRIEND, alluding to the International Postal Union, met a hearty approval from many readers. During your absence, the local papers published several articles urging an improvement in the Postal System. Every one who has visited America or Europe in late years must have noticed the great efficiency of the Postal system there, and how it is made to serve the wants of all the people, especially of the poorer classes. It not only serves as a speedy channel of thought, but as a messenger to supply many of their daily wants, in ways that we hear and know nothing at all about, because we are not permitted to have these reforms introduced. There is no good reason why Hawaii should not at once enter the Postal Union, now numbering over sixty governments—(see Thrum's Almanac for 1881)—which it binds together like a family, the members of which are scattered in every quarter of the world, all becoming more and more of one mind through its influence."

Depend upon it, on the return of His Majesty, this will be one of the speedy reforms which he will wish to see introduced into his Kingdom.

STRANGER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—We rejoice that the appeal in behalf of this society has called forth the following donations, and we trust others will be induced to follow their example, and "do likewise."—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Humphreys, Honolulu, | $25 00. |
| Mrs. Knudsen, Kauai, | 10 00. |
| Mrs. Robinson, Kauai, | 10 00. |
| Miss Gay, Kauai, | 5 00. |
| Mr. J. F. Smith, Grove Ranch, Maui, | 10 00. |

☞ We are glad to learn that thereare no gal objections to the immediate adoption the "Postal Union," the necessary Acts ving been passed by the Hawaiian Legis- ture.

☞ News has been received from the icronesian Missronaries, and we rejoice learn that the stations are generally pros- erous. Additional and full letters and re- orts may be expected by the "Morning tar," to arrive on or about March 1st.

☞ From want of space we are com- elled to omit a review of Miss Bird's book n Japan, which we had prepared for this sue. We would merely add that the book most interesting, and may be obtained at hrum's book-store, in Fort Street.

☞ In what manner can those residing on ie islands communicate with and gratify eir friends abroad better than by subscrib- ng for and sending to them the FRIEND? pecially if those absent friends once resided n the islands.

☞ The grand event of the past month, as the departure of His Majesty and suite, n a grand tour around the world, via, San rancisco, Japan, China, India, Egypt, urope and America. All friends of Ha- aii, cannot but hope and pray for their rosperity, success, and safe return, laden ith the rich experience, which, such travels re calculated to impart.

CHINESE CHURCH FUNDS.—At a recent eeting of the Trustees, it appears from a eport of the Treasurer, that after all pledged ubscriptions are collected, and the reasona- le avails of the expectcd Fair realized, bout $1,000 will remain unpaid. We hink this is a good showing; and now we ope those who have not availed themselves f "the luxury of doing good," in the way f assisting in this enterprise, will immedi- tely forward their subscriptions to Mr. Goo Kim. W. W. Hall, or John Waterhouse, unior.

☞ We would acknowledge receiving a atalogue of Amherst College, for 1880, and lso a catalogue of the University of New ork, together with two numbers of the niversity Quarterly. In one of these we nd a brief sketch of Chancellor Crosby's ife, and this remark, "De Quincey, in his utobiography, boasts of beginning Greek hen nine years old, but Dr. Crosby read it hree years before that age." After gradua- ing with honors, he went into the country nd "buried his genius, for five years, be- eath the furrows which he plowed." He s regarded as one of the best Greek scholars n America.

# MARINE JOURNAL.

## PORT OF HONOLULU, S. I.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan 2—Stmr Hochung, Peterson, 12 days from San Francisco
6—Bk Monitor, Nelson, 33 days from Humboldt
6—Haw Brig Storm Bird, Tierney, 30 days from Jaluit
6—Sch Vivid, Mann, 9 days from Fannings Island
7—Sch Sarah Ann, Johnson, 27 days from San Diego
7—Ship John Howland, Green, 24 dys frm San Francisco
7—Schr Vivid, from Fanning's Island
10—Bktne Discovery, Penhallow, — days from S F
12—Ger stmr Quinta
12—Schr W H Meyer, Howe, 29 days from San Fsco
14—Bktne Lizzie Iredale, Messop, 154 dys f Liverpool
17—Am tern Compeer, from Port Gamble
19—P M S S City of Sydney, from the Colonies
24—Bk Sheet Anchor, from South Seas
26—P M S S Zealandia from San Francisco
23—Bk Camden from Port Townsend

### DEPARTURES.

Jan 1—Brk Mohican, Berry, for San Francisco
4—Bk D C Murray, Raven, for San Francisco
5—Buena Vista, Calhoun, for Port Townsend
6—S S Hochung, Petersen, for Hong Kong
11—Am bktne Eureka, Nordberg, for San Francisco
11—Brit bk Lady Lampson, Marston, for S Francisco
15—Brig J D Spreckels, for San Francisco.
19—Ger Stmr Quinta, for Hongkong
20—P M S S City of Sydney, for San Francisco
20—Brig Storm Bird, for Jaluit
21—Ger bk Hermine, for Hongkong
22—Bk Hermine for Hongkong
24—Schr W H Meyer, for San Francisco
26—P M S S Zealandia, for Auckland and Sydney

### MEMORANDA.

Report of the bark Kalakaua, Jenks, Master—Sailed from San Francisco December 6th, with a south wind and thick fog. Had the wind from SSE to WSW 20 days, with a great deal of rain. In lat 23.00, long 145.00, had a heavy gale from SW, with a very high, confused sea. At times our stock, consisting of one horse and several cows, were nearly drowned. Have had more bad weather on this trip than in all my voyages on this route. Since leaving long 155 W have had a current setting NNW thirty miles per day. The rains have been so heavy that we have found it impossible to keep our deck load dry, though covered with canvas. December 29th, off Hawaii, had a very heavy squall from NW, lasting about two hours. Sighted Maui on the morning of the 30th. From thence to port light baffling airs and calms.

Report of the C S N Co's Steamer Ho Chung, Captain Petersen—Left the wharf at San Francisco, at 2 p.m., on Thursday, Dec 23, wind strong SE. On the 24th wind blowing strong, sea heavy, ship rolling very much, and shipping large quantities of water; same weather continued to the 27th, when the wind moderated, but had same heavy head sea, 28th wind fresh from SW, and heavy swell from the westward, on the 30th at 3.30 p.m., carried away main top-mast, vessel rolling heavily and seas breaking all over her, 31st wind light SE, with rain. January 3, in lat 22.30 N, 154 W, encountered very heavy swell from the NE, sea breaking all over the vessel, carried caboose, ice-chest away, and did other damage, hove to for three hours, from thence to port had fine weather, took pilot on board at 9.15 a.m., January 4th, and arrived at wharf at 11 a.m. same date.

Report of brig Stormbird, Capt. Tierney.—Left Jaluit the 7th, bound for Honolulu in company with the bark Hawaii, which was bound for the Kingmill's Group. German bk Goethe to sail the same day for New Ireland. Crossed the meridian 21.55 N. First part of voyage light contrary winds, latter part strong westerly until 24 January, then light airs from the NE. Left Jaluit with 78 passengers and arrived safe, on the 7th inst. with all well.

Report of the bark Lizzie Iredale, Capt Massop.—Left Liverpool, Aug 13th, and had nothing of importance happen till Sept 18th. On that date, crossed Equator in long 21 W, wind light southerly, fine weather. Arrived off Cape Horn on the 22nd of November, and was 23 days buffetted about before rounding it. Wind strong from the W, high confused sea. From the Cape had NE winds and SE trades, and crossed Equator on the 24th December. Jan 8th, 1881, sighted Hawaii, from thence to port, 6 days' passage, wind strong SW. Out 154 days. The only casualty on the voyage was the falling of a boy from aloft and broke his arm.

Report of W H Meyer, Capt E Hewe—Left San Francisco, December 17th; first day, wind from NE, and next 24 hours from SE, and 1 day calm, then took a heavy sea, SW, then variable winds and calms to lat 29 N, lon 126 W, and carried them to Maui, from thence to port, 5½ days.

Report of the S S City of Sydney, H C Dearborn, Commander.—Left Sydney at 3:52 p m, December 30th, 1880 arrived at Auckland 8:58 a m, January 4th, and left for Honolulu at 7:40 p m, same day. Arrived at Honolulu January 19th, at 3:30 p m. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage. J. SIMONSEN, JR., Purser.

### PASSENGERS.

For San Francisco, per Mohican, Dec 31—M H Plant.

For Sydney and Auckland, per City of New York, Dec 31—E Buckley wife and 3 children, A Bolster, F Lester, M T Meagher, Peter Peare, Baron Friesen, R C Thorpe, and 1 Chinaman.

From San Francisco, per Kalakaua, Dec 31—E Von Schmidt, Miss Lilly Williams, W M Thurman, Miss Ida Mohey, H Friedlander, B Owen, S Norris, C F Smith, R J Ving, A G Feuness, W S Rutherford, Jas Brophy, R Sennett, H Fennett, R Donovan, A McClure, W M Foster, E M Stackpole, J Crane, T McCarthy, E Barry, W McCormick, B Donnelly, Wm Henry, J Buckley, S Akerman

For San Francisco, per D C Murray, Jan 3—Mrs J A. Mix, Mrs Doyle, Jno Hilton, J Hutchison, R Smith, F Bauer, Jas Anderson, C A Stevens, C Buckley, R Markle, W S Rutherford, J Hansen.

For Hongkong, per Ho-Chung, Jan 6—142 adults and 5 children Chinese.

From Eureka, per Cassie Hayward, Dec 31—Thomas Graham.

From San Francisco, per Ho-Chung, Jan 4—J Harrison, 10 Chinese and 72 in transit.

From Eureka, per Monitor, Jan 6—Mrs Thompson and 4 children, T H Palmer, T Mullen.

From San Diego, per Sarah, Jan 6—B Wright.

For Fanning's Island, per Vivid, Jan 9th—2 natives.

For San Francisco, per Eureka, Jan 11th—W Mann, Mrs Marcos and 2 children, Jno Dervy, H M Moore.

From Fanning's Island, per Vivid, Jan 7th—4 natives.

From San Francisco, per Discovery, Jan 10th—Mrs C H Light and 2 children, Mrs E S Fleming, L Toussiant, E Furgie, O A Leach, C R Miller, L M Oir, J M Kenton, R D Ransome, G Keeney, M Burns, T Morris, Jno Fox, A Francisco, F Duary, P A Johnson, Jas Mason, Jos Simes, S Havens.

From San Francisco, per W H Meyer, Jan 12th—E Lynch, C Walsh, Wm Green, Jos King, H Benedict, Juan Brogel, Fa Louze. J White, A Rodregurd, A Sylva, F Aonia, P Montinogra, C White, Jno Besleg, R N Roe, G Bowley, Jack Favill.

From Canton, per Quinta, Jan 12th—516 Chinese.

For San Francisco, per J D Spreckels, January 15th—J J Moylan, E Battelle, Jno Brown and two Chinamen.

For San Francisco, per City of Sydney, January 20th—His MAJESTY THE KING, Lord Chamberlain C H Judd, His Ex W N Armstrong, Dr O M Smith and wife, H B McKenzie, Mrs Wilder, four children and servant, Miss Lamb, F A Sawyer, R W Janion, wife, three children and servant, E C Weston, C F Eastman, Mrs J M Smith, S Magnin, C Ellis, Joaquin Perreira, wife and child, O E Barber, W T Jones, W N Foster, C B Patterson, T Hoffron, T Gulliford, Mrs T C Stroh, W C Hughes, E Luther, S M Wood, T Flavell, G Bowley, T Burcell, T Fox, C Freemont, T W Dinem, T Walsh, and four Chinese.

For Jaluit, per Storm Bird, January 19th—G F Benson, wife and child.

For Hongkong, per Quinta, January 19th—Mrs H Amie and two children, eighteen Chinese.

For Hongkong, per Hermine, January 20th—W T Payne.

From Liverpool, per Lizzie Iredale, Jan 14—Carl Heutze, Gustav Bendarf, Hugo Echiovald, L Bates, A Ausfield, H Hermonsen, F Leihofeke, M Luhofski, T Brown, S Shermizas, J Johnson, C Parfensauria, P Barozi, J Rall, J Pirsoski, J Coppers, A Cutten, J Patrick, P Lewer, V Stonels, M Lubofski.

From Auckland and Sydney, per City of Sydney, Jan 19—P Meig, L Guibert, Dr C B Chalmers, Sir Arthur Stephney, R Whitehead, O Duval, A S McCullum, J Martin, H Mead.

From Port Townsend, per Camden, June 24—J M Zeither.

From San Francisco, per Zealandia, Jan 26—Miss Judd, Miss Dickson, J Reynolds and wife, Mrs Hebron, Miss Thompson, Rev J B Haskell and wife, G M Barker, J L Norton, E Dowie and wife, A G Coffin, B Hymenson, J T Snow, J T Pennypacker, H M Blakeston, J P Spitz, N Makay, E W Donnell, D W Tuttle, J O Moore, Mrs Morse R N Fowler, M D McGeechan, Frank Saloy, J H Holck, J I Davis, D Gabriel, Mrs Patted, G N Pierce, W E Callahan, W Kating, A Mayer, W N Leband, J D Ramsey, Coesen G Hall, F Hayes, M Caten, Chas Casper, Miss H Dickson and 6 Chinamen.

For San Francisco, per W H Meyer, Jan 24—1 Chman

For Australia and Auckland, per Zealandia, Jan 26—F Sinclair and wife, W Lishman, M Knudsen, wife and 5 children, Miss Gay, Sir Arthur Stephney, A Gamlich, Cohn Chisholm, Miss Rhoda Bray, A Friedlander, S S Landeshut.

### MARRIED.

MCKNIGHT—ANDERSON—In this city, Jan. 1st., at St Andrews Cathedral, by the Rev. Thomas Blackburn, Mr JAMES MCKNIGHT of Maui to Miss FLORA ANDERSON of Ayrshire, Scotland.

MCKEAGUE—LYCETT—In this city, January 13th, 1881, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by Rev Father Hermann, Mr SAMUEL MCKEAGUE to EMMA LYCETT, eldest daughter of Mr James Lycett, all of Honolulu. Sydney papers please copy.

### DIED.

KAPEKA (w)—In this city, on the 6th inst, at the Haleaniani House, KAPEKA the widow of the late Hon. W. L. Moehonua.

BECKLEY—In this city, on the 7th inst., from dropsy. His Ex. F. W. BECKLEY, Governor of Kauai, aged 36 years.

RIVES—Died at his residence at Waikiki, on the 24th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN LAFAYETTE RIVES, the only son of Jassin Rives and his wife Holau, aged 58 years, 4 months, and 24 days. The deceased was sincerely beloved by all his relatives, and a large circle of affectionate friends who will mourn his loss.

CAPEHORN—In this city, at Kapalama, January 28th, of heart disease, Miss ANNIE CAPEHORN, aged about 18 years. "None knew her, but to love her."

TAYLOR—Died at New Hampton, England, July 27th, 1880, Mrs. MARY TAYLOR, in the 87th year of her age. Her remains were interred in Twickenham Cemetery, This lady will be remembered by the older foreign residents of Honolulu and the mission families. She and her sister, Mrs. Charlton, wife of H. B. M. Consul-General, were the earliest foreign ladies in the islands, outside the American Mission families. She returned with her daughter, Mrs. Skinner to England, about the year 1847. It was our privilege to visit the family and see Mrs. Taylor, only a few days before her death. She died in communion with the Baptist Church, much esteemed and respected by a wide circle of friends, and deeply lamented by her children and grandchildren.

—S. C. D.

## SILVER WEDDING.

Having been invited to officiate at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Parke, our excellent Marshal, on the 15th January, 1856, it was exceedingly pleasant on the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event, to call at their beautiful residence and see the costly reminders which their numerous friends had seen fit to present the worthy couple. Among these we noticed a solid silver tea set, silver tray, silver soup tureen, ice pitcher, ice cream set, silver spoons and other silver ware, truly suggestive of the idea that we must now be living in the age of silver!

Much as we admired this really beautiful, costly and handsome display, our antiquarian taste was more attracted to certain articles of silver, and other "heir-loom" relics, which once adorned homes, rich in historic and colonial associations, so dear to descendants of a stern England Ancestry. Let us mention a few of these choice family keepsakes; there were the miniature portraits of the grandparents of Mr. Parke. Captain Parke was originally an officer of the Royal Navy, attached to the Marine Corps, but on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he took sides with the Colonists, and became an efficient and gallant officer, under the renowned Admiral Paul Jones, whose naval victories render his name most famous in American history. Captain Parke sailed three voyages on board the "Alliance." While cruising off the Scottish coast, a raid on one occasion was made among the people, and a silver cup now in Mr. Parke's possession, was his grandfather's portion of the captures. In Mr. Parke's dining-room, hangs an oil painting—20 inches by 10—executed by his grandfather, with this note attached, "Frigate, 'Alliance,' passing Boston Light House, from sea, 1781." His Coat of Arms, wrought in silk, may also be seen.

What is even more interesting is, Capt. Parke married Judith Cooper, daughter of the old Town Clerk of Boston. William Cooper, Esq.; certain keepsakes are preserved of the Cooper family, viz., two silver porringers, and a silver snuff box, upon which we read, as follows, "William Cooper, died November 28th, 1809, aged 88." This honorable tradition comes down respecting the original owner of this keepsake, that he was fifty years Town Clerk of Boston, and was never, even once, absent from a meeting of the Town Officers!

The Coopers, were connected by family ties, with the renowned Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D., of Brattle-Street Church, so famous in Colonial history and Boston Annals.

We would add, that the sea-journals of Capt. Mathew Parke, were kept with great care and have played an important part in the settlement of certain national questions between the Danish and American Governments, in as much as the original journals of Admiral Paul Jones were destroyed, when the English fleet burnt Washinton, during the "War of 1812." We congratulate Marshal Parke on having now in his possession, such choice and valuable historic reminders of a by-gone age. We hope he will sacredly preserve them and see that they are carefully transmitted to the coming generation. Such relics increase in value as time rolls on. Long however, may their present happy owners be spared to retain and cherish them. As our worthy Marshal has already, most honorably served under five Hawaiian Kings, during a period of more than *thirty years*, from his present hale and hearty physique, we may fondly hope he will serve during a period to equal that of the Town Clerk of Boston, and we may add, celebrate his Golden Wedding!!

*From the P. C. Advertiser, Jan.* 1881.

## LETTER FROM EUROPE.—NO. 39.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1880.

### THE FLYING SQUADRON.

During the month of July next (1881) the citizens of Honolulu will witness the rare sight of a complete fleet of five British war vessels entering their harbor, with an admiral and two* royal princes on board. Last night the flying squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliams, started from Vigo, in Spain, on its great training cruise around the world. As Hawaii will be one of the stopping places of the fleet, I have obtained the following information regarding the composition and route of the squadron, for the benefit of the ADVERTISER's readers:—The fleet consists of the frigate Inconstant, Captain Fitzgerald, bearing the admiral's flag, and the corvettes Cleopatra, Captain F. Durant, Carysfort, Captain H. F. Stephenson, Bacchante, Captain Lord Chas. Scott, and the Tourmaline, Captain R. P. Denistun. The Inconstant is the largest unarmored ship in the navy, excepting the Shah, measuring 333 feet in length and 50 in breadth, with a displacement of 5782 tons. Her armament consists of ten 12 ton guns on the main, and six 6 ton guns on the upper deck. The Cleopatra and Carystort both belong to the new steel "Comus" type being 225 feet long, 44½ feet in beam, with 2383 tons displacement, and engines of 2,300 horse-power. They are each armed with 14 guns, of which two are 4½ ton, and the other twelve 64 pounders. The Bacchante is an iron screw corvette, of 280 feet in length, 45½ in beam, 4,070 tons displacement, and an engine power of 5,250 horses. She carries two 4½ ton guns on the upper, and twelve guns of the same size, and two 64 pounders on the main deck. Among the cadets on board of this vessel are the two sons of the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, aged 16, and Prince George of Wales, aged 15. The Tourmaline is a corvette of 220 feet in length, 40 in beam, 2,162 tons, and 1,972 horse-power, and carrying twelve 64 pounders. This powerful fleet will first cross the Atlantic to the West Indies, then skirt the east coast of South America, calling in at the Rio Plata, and the Falkland Islands, pass along the west coast of South America, visiting Peru and Ecuador, call in at Vancouver's, and thence to Hawaii, Japan and China, through the China Sea to Singapore, cross to the Cape of Good Hope, and the back to St. Helena and Portsmouth. The comp route will be as follows, giving the date of arr and departure after each port:—Leaves Vigo 31st, 1880, Madeira, Nov. 3-6, St. Vincent, Nov -19, Bania, Dec. 6-9, Montevideo, Dec. 26 to Jan 1881, Falkland Islands, Jan. 18-24, Valparaiso, 15 to March 5, Coquimbo, Mch. 7-17, Callao Lima, Mch. 26-30, Guayaquil, April 4-11. Galaps Islands, Apr. 16-20, Vancouver's, June 5-26, Ha ian Islands, July 18 to August 1, Yokohama. Se -10, Kobe, Sep. 14-21, Nagasaki, Sep. 25 to Oct 2, Loochoo Islands, Oct. 7 to Novemoer 6, Shang Nov. 14-21, Hongkong, Nov. 27 to December Singapore, Dec 21 to January 7, 1882, Cape of G Hope, March 5-19, St. Helena, April 2-5, and h to Portsmouth on May 21st, 1882. Altogether squadron will be absent 570 days, of which it wil at sea for 352, and in harbor 218 days. The ar ment of the whole fleet amounts to 72 guns, whil has on board a force of close upon 1,900 officers men. Honolulu may therefore look forward to s lively days during the second half of July, 1881.

### QUICK NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The last Australian mail by way of San Franci arrived here in 41 days from Sydney, being 4½ d less than schedule time. Favorable circumsta accomplished this. The City of Sydney left Syd on September 9, and arrived at San Francisco days ahead of time. At the request of the Uni States postal authorities, the Union Pacific Railr put the mails, consisting of 243 bags, on a spec fast train, which started Wednesday, October crossing the continent it arrived in New York Monday night, in time for the Arizona, which sa next day, and arrived at Queenstown October Hitherto the average mail time from Sydney to L don, by way of San Francisco, has been 45 day hours, and by way of the Suez Canal, 46 days a hours. The telegraphic despatch announcing opening of the Exhibition at Melbourne, Octobe was received here within 23 minutes after the c mony.

### EMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

The Iron bark Musea, Oltman master, has sa from Bremen, October 20, for Honolulu, with emigrants on board, mostly Norwegians. The Bo of Trade returns for August last report that dur that month 20 emigrants sailed from the Mersey Honolulu.

* NOTE.—Our correspondent is in error in supposing both the British Princes are on their way to the Pacific. of them is destined for the army, and only accompanied brother to Vigo, as already stated in the c lum s of the VERTISER.

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T STREET CHURCH—Rev. W. Frear, Pastor, r of Fort and Beretania streets. Preaching ndays at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath l at 10 A. M.

WAIAHAO CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Parker, Pastor, street, above the Palace. Services in Ha- n every Sunday at 11 A. M. Sabbath school A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alter- g with Kaumakapili. District meetings in is chapels at 3.30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7½ P. M.

MAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—Under the charge of ev. Bishop Maigret, assisted by Rev. Father ann; Fort street, near Beretania. Services Sunday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

UMAKAPILI CHURCH—Rev. M. Kuaea, Pastor, ania street, near Nuuanu. Services in Ha- n every Sunday at 10½ A. M. Sabbath school A. M. Evening services at 7½ o'clock, alter- g with Kawaiahao. Prayer meeting every esday at 7½ P. M.

E ANGLICAN CHURCH—Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Al- Willis, D. D.; Clergy, Rev. Rob't Dunn, M. A., Alex. Mackintosh, St. Andrew's Temporary edral, Beretania street, opposite the Hotel. sh services on Sundays at 6½ and 11 A. M., and nd 7½ P. M. Sunday School at the Clergy e at 10 A. M.


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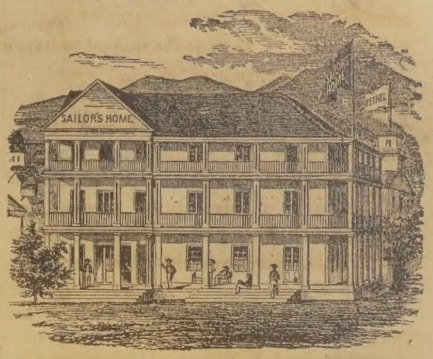


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**THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO,**

— AND THEIR AGENTS IN —

**New York, Boston, Paris, Auckland,**

**THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LONDON,**

— AND THEIR BRANCHES IN —

**Hongkong, Sydney, and Melbourne.**

And Transact a General Banking Business. ap19 80

**Board, &c., in London,**

**ONE DAY OR LONGER,**

**AT MR. AND MRS. BURR'S,**

**10, 11 and 12, Queen Square, W. C.**

"I will mention where you may get a quiet resting-place in London. In search of that sort of thing I have in my time, wandered into all sorts of hotels and boarding-houses. But the rattle of the cabs along the pitched-stoned roads has ever come between me and my rest. The quietest and nicest place that I have as yet discovered within easy reach of the sights and sounds of London is Mr. Burr's Boarding-House, 11 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury. There is a home feeling there, a solid comfortableness, an orderly management, and a quiet at night which are all quite refreshing. This latter quality comes from there being no thoroughfare through the square; but the other good qualities of the establishment are due to the admirable care and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Burr.—Cheltenham Chronicle, May 30th, 1876.—11 Queen's Square, W. C., London. [Day or longer.] au2

# Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu.

*Pure religion and undefiled before God, the Father, is this:*
*To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.*

## THIS PAGE
## Edited by a Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meets the third Thursday of every month, at the Lyceum, for business and discussion. All interested in Y. M. C. A. work are cordially invited to attend.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE Y. M. C. A.

President, Dr. J. M. Whitney ; Vice President, E. C. Damon ; Secretary, W. A. Kinney ; Treasurer, C. A. Peterson.

Reading Room Committee--E. Dunscombe.

Editor—Wm. R. Castle, Editor of the 8th page of *The Friend* for this quarter.

Chinese Mission Committee—Rev. S. C. Damon, H. Waterhouse, J. B. Atherton, Rev. C. M. Hyde.

Entertainment Committee—William O. Smith, T. H. Davies.

Employment Committee—S. B. Dole, E. Dunscombe, B. F. Dillingham.

Committee to Visit the Hospital and Prison—G. C. Lees, E. Dempsie, W. W. Hall, Dr. C. M. Hyde.

Committee of Early Meeting at Fort-street Church—Dr. J. M. Whitney, G. C. Lees.

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The following taken from the Montreal Y. M. C. A. Record is full of good, advice and speaks well for the life of that Association.

"The question has often been asked what advantages shall I derive by connecting myself with the Young Men's Christian Association ? A natural and important question, and we gladly reply.

The past has proved that young men of every class seek companionship—there will be found in the Association the formation of Christian companionships. On coming from the quiet of country or town homes a young man feels the solitude of city life. The cheerful family circle with its healthful surroundings is exchanged for the small room, oftentimes very comfortless, in a crowded boarding-house, perhaps having to share his room with a stranger. The loving interest of sisters and the watchful care of the mother becomes more fully realized than ever before by their absence. Novel and fascinating temptatious which arouse curiosity, are presented on every hand. This is a most critical moment, as the power of independent action and thought is realized. How many young men are daily seeking the aid and help of the Association—a help we are always glad to give—who have made shipwreck of their lives by a wrong choice of companions, and who express regret that on coming to the city they had not sought the social Christian society afforded by the Association. Through the power of God's grace many are reclaimed, but their experience is a dark and bitter one; in many others, however, Satan seems to have bound his coils tightly, and so blinded their minds to the love of God in Christ, that they cannot enter into the promised liberty.

Another advantage is the interest aroused and experience gained from the testimony of young men in relation to their Christian life, who are about the same age and exposed to similar temptations. This has led to the conversion of many,—the writer amongst that number."

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From the boys must our ranks be recruited from time to time, and it is of utmost importance that a good and wholesome influence be exercised over them, the following note taken from the N. Y. State Notes.

"There should be more specific effort made in all our Associations, when practicable, to reach the boys, by providing attractions, and week-night meetings. Many of the young men of to-day were taken into the foils of the temper yesterday, when they were boys. How often we vainly endeavor to reach them. Let us be in this matter as wise as the serpent. Many of these boys, if they get any religious instruction, it is but an hour a week in the Sunday School. Six nights in the week they are on the streets getting an education in the other direction."

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There are not here, as in some large cities, many legitimate and very pleasant methods of spending evenings. Why could not a "circle" be organized here for evening readings, as in many small towns in the United States?

"Quite a number of our Associations, feeling the need of systematic reading for young people, have selected the course of The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. It is admirably fitted for young people, and we can most heartily commend it. Unless they have some specific line of reading they fritter away a great many precious moments. The topics for reading this year are: General History, Physical Science, Literature and Religion. The cost for the book is less than five dollars. One person or fifty can enter the course, and the fact that over 18,000 are reading the same books is a stimulus to each. Dr. J, H. Vincent, Plainfield, N. J., will seud circulars if desired."--*N. Y. State Notes.*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We would return thanks for papers, pamphlets, and books, for gratuitous distribution, to Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. Pogue, Mrs. ———

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NOTICE.—It is hoped the members of the Y. M. C. A. will not fail to attend the next monthly meeting. Business of importance will come up for consideration.

### New Treaty of United States with Chi

This document, as published appear be a far different affair from what was pected. So far from expelling the Chin from United States, protects them in th rights, if they choose to remain, and whet others will be allowed to come or how ma may come, will depend upon future le lation.

Touching, however, the opium cla there can be no question. The Uni States and the Chinese Government h adopted the policy of the Hawaiian Gove ment as appears from the following art of the Commercial Treaty, and we since hope Great Britain and the "Great Powe will follow in the wake of the Hawai United States and Chinese Governments

ARTICLE II.—The Governments of Ch and of the United States mutually ag and undertake that Chinese subjects s not be permitted to import opium into an the ports of the United States, and citiz of the United States shall not be permi to import opium into any of the open p of China, or to transport from one open to any other open port, or to buy and opium in any of the open ports of Chi This absolute prohibition, which extends vessels owned by the citizens or subjects either Power, to foreign vessels employed them, or to vessels owned by the citizens subjects of either Power, and employed other persons for transportation of opi shall be enforced by appropriate legisla on the part of China and the United Sta and the benefits of the favored claims in isting treaties shall not be claimed by citizens or subjects of either Power against the provision of this article.

Hon. J. M. Smith, thus writes from Francisco. "Mr. Seward, the late Chin Minister, has gone to Washington. In book, relating to the Chinese, he endeav to show that the Chinaman is a useful son, who has largely assisted in develop California industry, and who cannot driven away except withloss. A year a the book would have been "hooted at," this city ; now, it may find some can readers. There has been a suspension the war against the Chinese. A faint p pect, through the new Treaty, that po might be gained to drive them away, bri the public face to face with the quest Shall we do it? And with this quest come new and divers reasons as to the ad bility of it. As a fact, as proved by sta tics, the Chinese have been diminish during the last four years. It looks to as if this Chinese question would soon side beneath the surface, and the *row* has been made over it will clearly appea be a political *row*, fed and fanned by an tions leaders ; that and nothing more."